

Bailey had just leapt into renown with "Festus." Brown-
ing, in 1840, produced his "Sordello," and his wife her
"Drama of Exile"; while Hood meandered "Up the
Khine," and Tupper basked in the continued popularity
of his hook of platitudes, already two years old. Meantime
Paraday had published the first edition of his *te Experimental Eesearches*
in Electricity"; Darwin, advancing slowly and
methodically towards great pronouncements, was preparing
the "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle"; John Stuart Mill
was meditating on his "System of Logic." And while
Southey completed his naval History, while Agnes
Strickland began to issue her "Lives of the Queens" and Harriet
Martineau her History of thirty years, Macaulay wrote his
Essays, and Carlyle discoursed on "Heroes and Hero-worship."

For the *Ion ton* of London, the Countess of Blessing-ton's now forgotton "Belle of the Season" was one of the novels of the day; but in that same year, 1840, Dickens published his "Old Curiosity Shop,"* Thackeray his "Catherine" and his "Paris Sketch Book," Ainsworth his "Tower," James his "Man at Arms," Marryat his "Poor Jack," Hook his "Cousin Geoffrey," and Prances Trollope her "Widow Married," with which she hoped to repeat the success of her

clever "Widow Barnaby." Bulwer, for his part, was writing "Night and Morning," and Lever was recording the exploits of "Charles O'Malley," while Disraeli, who had produced his tragedy "Alarcos" the previous year, turned from literature. The Brontes and Kingsley had given nothing as yet; the Eossettis were children, like George Meredith, then twelve years old; and among those who in 1840 first saw the light were John Addington Symonds and Thomas Hardy.